





## For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

## NOW READY.



THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1889.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cebu, China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG;

The latest and only reliable PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements,

AND A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE. IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

The WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *valuable* work for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 is printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsome bound volume published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" is ordered that it may be circulated extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australian Colonies, and the United States, and has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" PEDDER'S HILL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 7th May, 1889.

## Intimations.

## DAKIN

## BROTHERS.

## DISINFECTANT

## SOLUBLE CRESOL,

## EFFICIENT,

## ECONOMICAL,

## NON-POISONOUS, NON-CORROSIVE.

One part to one thousand of water forms a strong reliable Disinfecting solution, that removes noxious odours by destroying all contagious matter and arresting putrefaction. It purifies and sweetens drains, latrines, cesspools, &c., while it will not injure persons or fabrics.

Sold in 8oz. and 16oz. Bottles.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 18th March, 1889.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD., Established A.D. 1841.

EXTRA SUPERFINE TOILET SOAPS. Specially made with the finest and best materials and perfumed with the choicest Floral Extracts.

The following kinds are those in most general use and demand:—

Watson's Pure Transparent Soap. (Unscented).  
" " " " Glycerine Soap.  
" " " " Shaving Soap.

Watson's Pure Opaque Toilet Soap.

The following are the favorite kinds:—

Treble Scented Cold Cream Soap.  
" " " " White Windsor Soap.  
" " " " Musk Broom Windsor Soap.  
" " " " Pure Bloom of Lavender Soap.  
" " " " Pure Hard Water Soap.  
" " " " Celebrated Naples Soap, &c.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1889.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1889.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A REGULAR meeting of the Eothen Mark Lodge of Hongkong No. 264, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

MACAO papers are on the *qui vive* on matters relating to the coming elections of a deputy to represent the Holy City at the Lisbon Cortes. The *Independente* has sounded its loud timbrel and warned its one reader to be on the alert.

EXPERIMENTS are being made in England with a new "safety" gun which is said to be capable of discharging sixty shells a minute, silently and invisibly. The gun is discharged by steam or vapor at a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch.

As to executing criminals by electricity, a New York paper observes:—While the originators of the ridiculous new capital punishment law are figuring on some method of carrying it out, the Legislature can afford desirable relief by repealing the law.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock, the steam-launch carrying the Bebel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant C to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

THE Portuguese gunboat *Tefo*, Capt. Camalho, arrived yesterday from the North. Her further destination is yet unknown. The *Rio Lima* is reported by the Macao semi-official paper—the *Independente*—to be on her way from Soerabaya to the Holy City.

WE are desired to mention for the benefit of an illustrious subscriber that last July the *Police* petitioned for more pay, and that their petition has not even been acknowledged yet. A mass-meeting is threatened, and—well, we should not like to be the offending party.

THE people of Paris eat a vast quantity of snails. Every day 90,000 pounds are sent to the city from the gardens of Burgundy, Champagne, Provence and Poitou, where they are specially reared for this purpose. They are not only eaten as a delicacy, but also on account of their highly nutritious qualities.

ONCE more is the school-master abroad. One of our three leading chemists received a chit from a Chinaman the other day, irreproachably written, but worded as follows:—"Will you please intimate that you have any medicine water to make putrid a tree, as it has one in my country for prevent the road and no man can cut it away. And obliged—"

In one of the cellars of the Rathskeller at Bremen there are twelve large casks of wine, each case containing "the celebrated 'Rosenwein,' which was deposited there in 1624. One case of this wine, containing 204 bottles, cost 500 rix dollars at that time. Taking all expenses into account and compounding the interest, a single glass, one-eighth of a bottle, would cost about \$300,000, or about \$300 a drop."

THE mills of the gods grind very slowly sometimes. In December a young Chinaman was arrested on the Praya with 35 catties of raw silk in his possession, which he was suspected of having stolen from the American mail. He was remanded—no further evidence got; remanded again—still none—and so on for fifteen times, until to-day he was discharged by the exhausted magistrate.

SAVES the *New York Sun*:—English money-lenders have always been considered very capable in their line. Mr. Gilbert, who recently appeared as plaintiff in a court in London, appears to be at the head of his profession. According to his own showing, he had lent money to a client at something over 7000 per cent. Judge Bacon gave it as his opinion that the lender would become rich too soon, and so cut him down to 5 per cent interest.

THE other day there were two candidates for mayoral honours at Dunedin (N.Z.)—a lawyer and an undertaker. Competition was keen, and bids for support and promises of largesse, in the sweetest, head-on, liberal, The Devil's Own Council legal advice without backbiting. The undertaker, in his nice, sad, comforting way, undertook, if permitted to lift the seals of office, to bury any of the Council needing interment gratis. The frugal burgesses voted in the corpse-gardener.

WE read, but don't believe, that British women are rising in opposition against the manner in which the waltz is overhauling and suppressing all other dances, round and square. A spokesman on behalf of the men says that they are too busy and untaxed to carry the figures of the square dance in their heads sufficient to give them the requisite assurance and hence with them it is the waltz—the best of the round dances—or nothing. It is suggested that some new quadrilateral should be invented of easier movements.

THE following mysterious pair, appears in the *Bangkok Times* of the 16th inst.—From all accounts, what was considered a very dastardly assault was committed last week upon a young lady here in Bangkok, whose guardian lodged a complaint in the British Consulate against the person (a Mr. H., an engineer, where we hear, the man was severely reprimanded. We have received one or two letters upon this subject, but not having as yet been enabled to elucidate the facts of the case, refrain from further comment at present.

THIS "Base Ball" item from the *New York Politician* is rather amusingly put:—Charles W. Bradley, the catcher of last season's Dallas Club, and who recently signed a contract to catch for the St. Joe Club of the Western League, was shot and killed at Dallas, Tex., Jan. 16. His slayer is Tom Angus, a wealthy citizen, who was several lines of omnibuses and hacks. Bradley was a desperado when under the influence of liquor, and three months ago shot and badly wounded a man. He quarrelled with Angus about a woman, and made a movement toward his pistol, when Angus shot him twice. He was a good catcher, and he caught both bullets in the head.

At the usual Police parade yesterday afternoon the Acting Captain Superintendent, Major-General Gordon, presented Shere Singh, P.C. 632, with a third-class medal for the courage he showed when attacked by thieves in St. Francis Street, Wanchai, last January. His conduct justified the distinction, but we should like to point out that Mr. Goulborne, who saved his life by coming to the rescue, has also some claim to reward, especially as he had previously been severely injured whilst assisting the Police. Not every man would go in p.jamas, armed with the family coal-hammer, and approach a gang of murderous villains like the thieves in this case were.

A WELL-KNOWN society man stroked his mustache the other day and thus held forth:—"The most amusing thing I ever saw at a dance? Well, I tell you two, and you can take your choice. No. 1 was at a small dance party given at a private house. It was late in the evening, and when the music died away a waltz and the dancers had seated themselves round the room, there, lying in open sight in the centre of the room, lay a beautiful blue silk garter. My first impulse was to step forward and pick it up and look for the owner, but I was afraid she would not thank me for my trouble: so the trinket lay where it was until a servant was actually sent with a dustpan and brush, and the offending article was swept from the floor while the guests tried vainly not see what was going on. At another part of the same evening, one of the ladies who was dancing collapsed and hung limp and formless where she had previously swelled in triumph. The cause of this sudden metamorphosis was the loss of a newspaper, which was found on the floor, and when it was picked up a hasty glance showed that the particular journal that had been dedicated to this purpose was the *Christian at Work*."

THE Australian correspondent of *London Life* writes that:—"The ladies of Melbourne are on the whole not conspicuous for their beauty. You see sometimes great beauty of feature, but the colour so common, and so much mixed in England, is rare here. The sun and winds, which are so hot, are fatal to this physiognomy of decoration. When one does meet with a face possessed of a good fresh colour, one strongly suspects that it is a recent importation from the old country. On the other hand, the 'aids to a good complexion' are much more rarely used. One very seldom sees a face which owes its freshness (1) to the work of the 'artist.' Perhaps, it may not be ungenerous to say that the heat of the climate would make detection certain. The future Australian beauty has been the subject of serious discussion in the newspapers, and the conclusion to which the public came was that the effect of the climate would be to produce a somewhat colourless olive beauty, like the Italian, accompanied by dark hair and eyes. Thus the special characteristics of the Saxon race of light hair, blue eyes, and a fresh-coloured complexion, will be conspicuous by their absence in the future fair denizens of the South."

GRAMMAR IN RHYME. [Written by Mr. Buchanan, Librarian to the Legislative Council of Cape Colony.]

Three little words you often see  
Are articles, *a*, *an*, and *the*.

A noun's the name of anything,  
As a school or garden, hoop or swing.

Adjectives tell the kind of noun,  
As great, small, pretty white or brown.

Instead of nouns the pronouns stand—  
His head, her face, your arm, my hand.

Verbs tell something to be done—  
To read, count, laugh, sleep, jump or run.

How things are done the adverbs tell,  
As slowly, quickly, ill or well.

Conjunctions join the words together,  
As men and women, wind or weather.

The preposition stands before  
The noun, as in, or through, the door.

The interjection shows surprise,  
As Oh! how pretty, Ah! how wise.

The whole are called nine parts of speech,  
Which, reading, writing, speaking teach.

FROM an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the next meeting of the Literary Society will be held at Bank Buildings, on Monday, the 1st April, at 8.45 p.m.

THE eight men who were charged with making a disturbance at the Opium Farm were before Mr. Wodehouse again to-day. One was fined \$10, another \$5, and four others \$2 each.

No doubt it is a grand thing (in theory at least) to convert and provide flannel petticoats for the heathen, but we would remind our missionary friends, that London contains 250,000 single women, who work hard for a living at an average wage of a fraction under one shilling a day. How many women the great metropolis contains who do not work at all and who have nowhere to lay their heads—Heaven only knows.

THE latest American alligator perjury:—"The Indians on the banks of the Orinoco assert that previously to an alligator going in search of prey it always swallows a large stone, that it may acquire additional weight to aid it in diving and dragging its victims under water. A traveller being somewhat incredulous on this point, Bolivar, to convince him, shot several with his rifle, and in all of them were found stones varying in weight according to the size of the animal. The largest killed was about 17 feet in length, and had within him a stone weighing about 60 or 70 pounds."

In Sydney, the other day, a burly policeman swore a Chinaman as follows:—"Take this new blow in the eye, and may your eye swell, but we would remind our missionary friends, that London contains 250,000 single women, who work hard for a living at an average wage of a fraction under one shilling a day. How many women the great metropolis contains who do not work at all and who have nowhere to lay their heads—Heaven only knows."

In recording the return of Mary Anderson to America, *New York Truth* says:—"O, I am so impatient to place my foot once more on the dear soil, I can hardly restrain myself. Mary Anderson cried to the reporters who boarded her vessel. Then, according to one of them, she did not restrain herself. Her lips quivered with deep emotion; her lovely cheek palpitated with patriotism; her form dilated with native-born desire; her skirts swayed like the American banner; her beautiful head was thrown back like the Goddess of Liberty; the low murmur of her lovely voice sounded like the musical strains of 'Yankee Doodle.' The reporters all wept at the idea of the American girl's deep, unswerving joy at coming back here to make a financial tour of her own country and then going back to London to live."

INFORMERS are the chief drawback of our Police system. They slouch about lazily nine-tenths of their time, or gamble away their nefarious gains in little clubs away west of Tai-ping-shan, whilst the rest of their time they occupy by scenting illicit opium dens, secret gambling houses, or even indulging in petty cases where coolies have half-a-teaspoonful of smuggled opium. They are a necessary evil, but they are fostered a good deal too carefully, with the result that they simply use the Police as a power which they can use to further their schemes of revenge on enemies, or law-breakers who refuse to be black-mailed. The other day two of them went to a silversmith in Square-street and said that unless he gave them ten tens they would denounce him as a T-s-fa lottery keeper. He refused, and they snatched his money, beat him, and wounded a coolie of his with a sword. They were committed for trial by Mr. Wodehouse this morning.

SAYS a writer in *Cornhill* on the once popular 'country dance':—"The country dance has nothing to do with the country; it has no smack of rusticity about it. The designation is properly *contree* dance, or counter-dance, and is given to all that class of dances which are performed by the gentlemen standing on one side and the ladies on the other in lines. The quadrille—a square dance—does not belong to it, nor any of those figures where the performers stand in a circle. As a general rule, foreign dances are circular or square. In Brittany is La Boulangere, and in the south of France La Tapageuse, which are set in lines; but with a few exceptions most Continental dances are square or round; the specialty of the English dance was that it was counter. Probably all old dances in this country, with the exception of reels, were so set. A writer at the beginning of this century said: 'An English country dance differs from any other known dance in form and construction, except Eccossaise and quadrille country dances, as most others composed of a number of persons are either round, octagon, circular, or angular. The steps of dances on the stage approximate the nearest English country dances, being formed longways.'"

AN amusing story comes from the Holy City. The other day a clergyman had the high order of Melchisedech conferred on him by the consecrating Bishop. The customary rigmarole of the imposition of hands, anointing the head, accompanied by much psalm-singing and incense burning was gone through, after which the newly made *primate* said briefest mass, before the bishop pronounced the solemn benediction. After the opera was over, the clerical fraternity, with their new brother-in-God, adjourned *en masse* to one of those large Chinese sampans which are generally used on the Canton river as "flower boats," and made for Green Island—a beautiful Arcadian recess located in the inner harbour, whither the hard-worked celibates of the Holy Church are wont to resort in search of spiritual refreshment, contemplation of the beauties of Nature, and other kindred holy occupations. A grand dinner was given on the island, in honour of the new priest; the *stato* and the *branco* floated in abundance; the health of the young apostle was drunk in glasses filled up to the brim; toasts succeeded each other redolent of pulpit eloquence, the banquet terminating as the Church bells in the centennial city were chiming the "Angelus" by nightfall. The congregation then repaired to the flower-boat which shaped a course for the mainland; but the elements seemed to have decided otherwise; a violent thunderstorm—as if taking part after its fashion, in the day's holy revelry—burst over the sacred company; the waves rose high, the huge shell-like vessel rocked and pitched in a ghastly manner, resembling Noah's famous ship cruising among Mount Ararat's frightened passengers hurriedly gave absolute *in articulo mortis* to each other; after a couple of hours' struggle with the elements, the vessel stranded on a mud-bank on the Lapa side of the harbour; the tide was ebbing and all efforts to get out of the undesirable situation proved unavailing, the holy fraternity spent the night in the boat, which, after what remained of the *stato* had been done justice to, they are said to have converted into a floating, or stranded chapel, passing the time in holy chants, in reading the *stato*, and in singing the Litany, and other sacred devotions, and so it was only at 5 o'clock the next morning when they succeeded in being ferried over to the placid shores of the Holy City.

## THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY.

A statutory general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at noon to-day in the Hongkong Hotel. The Hon. B. Layton presided, and Messrs. T. E. Davies, H. L. Dalrymple, and E. A. Solomon (directors) W. H. F. Darby, C. S. Harff, E. George, S. A. Levy, S. R. Marcus, Capt. Hamilton, W. Dougherty, and H. P. Dunlop, were present.

The Chairman said that the meeting was only formal, and he had only to say that all the shares were taken up and the work going on satisfactorily. He was much obliged to them for attending, and had they any questions to ask? There being none, the meeting terminated.

## THEISM &amp; REVELATION.

## A CONTRAST AND A STUDY.

## IV.

## THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE.

## INTRINSICALLY CONSIDERED.

## THE FALL AND THE FLOOD.

## (Continued.)

Extra-biblical stories of Paradise and the Fall.—In dealing with the Genesis record of Creation we alluded to the similarity of the legends which were prevalent in the nations among whom the Hebrews resided, for long periods of time and of whom they are reasonably supposed to have borrowed their notions concerning the origin of things. Legends of Paradise and the Fall are also extant among the Persians, the Hindus, the Greeks, the Assyrians and the Chinese. Taking into consideration the late date at which the books of the Pentateuch were written after the Exodus from Egypt, it will be seen that no clearer proof of the legendary or non-inspired character of the stories of Paradise and the Fall can be found, than the very resemblance they bear to the ante-biblical records formerly in vogue.

The following is the account of the Persian myth:—"The first couple, the parents of the human race, *Mesha* and *Mehiane*, lived originally in purity and innocence. Perpetual happiness was promised to them by Ormuzd, the Creator of every good gift, if they persevered in their virtue. But an evil demon (*Dru*) was sent to them by Ahiraman, the representative of everything noxious and sinful. He appeared unexpectedly in the form of a serpent, and gave them the fruit of a wonderful tree, *Etem*, which imparted immortality, and had the power of restoring the dead to life. Thus evil inclinations entered their hearts: all their moral excellence was destroyed. Ahiraman himself appeared under the form of the same reptile, and completed the work of seduction. They acknowledged him instead of Ormuzd as the creator of everything good; and the consequence was, that they forfeited for ever the internal happiness which they were destined. They killed beasts, and clothed themselves in their skins; they built houses, but paid not their debt of gratitude to the Deity. The evil demons thus obtained still more perfect power over their minds and called forth envy, hatred, discord, and rebellion, which reigned in the bosom of the families." (*Zenda-vesta*, Kleuker's Ed. ii. 217, 280 ill. 64 84, 85.)—Kallisch, quoted by Colenso, in *Gen. p. 87* remarks: "It is unnecessary to point out the features of this legend which are parallel with the Mosaic narrative. It contains almost all the materials of the latter—the remarkable tree, the serpent, the degradation and fall of man. It is then evident that all these traits are not specifically Mosaic; they belonged to the common traditional lore of the Asiatic nations; they cannot, therefore, be *essential* in the system of Mosaic theology; they serve to represent the ideas, but are not indispensable for them; they are the vehicle used to convey certain truths, but these truths might have been expressed in a thousand other shapes; the truths are unchangeable and necessary, the form is indifferent and accidental."

Again, in p. 108 he says:—"The Paradise is no exclusive feature of the early history of the Hebrews. Most of the ancient nations have similar narratives about a happy abode, which care does not approach, and which reaches with the sounds of the purest bliss. The Greeks believed that, as an immense distance beyond the Pillars of Hercules, on the borders of the Earth, were the Islands of the Blessed, the Elysium, abounding in every charm of life, and the Garden of the Hesperides, with their golden apples, guarded by an ever-watchful serpent. But still more analogous is the legend of the Hindus, that in the sacred mountain Meru which is perpetually clothed in the golden rays of the Sun, and whose lofty summit reaches into heaven, no sinful man can exist,—that it is guarded by dreadful dragons,—that it is adorned with many celestial plants and trees, and is watered by four rivers, which descend separate and flow to the four chief directions."

The Chinese myth is thus given:—"The Chinese also have their age of virtue, when nature furnished abundant food to the happy men who lived peacefully surrounded by the beasts, exercised virtue without the assistance of science, and did not yet know what it meant to do good or evil. The physical desires were perfectly subordinate to the divine spirit in man, who had all heavenly, and not carnally, dispositions; disease and death never approached him; but partly an undue thirst for knowledge, partly increasing sensuality, and the seduction of women, were his perdition; all moderation was lost; passion and lust ruled in the human mind; the war with the animals began; and all nature stood finally arrayed against him." (p. 80.)

Besides the point of precedence which these myths can rightly claim over the Genesis story of the Paradisaical man, several other considerations are suggested by them. If we listen to them like Genesis, they are deeply affected by a veil of geographical, anthropological and moral ignorance. Regions are mentioned as situated in parts of the earth of the existence of which no proofs are extant, no vestiges found. The condition of primitive man is asserted to be one of bliss combined with an entire ignorance of good and evil, as if bliss could have existed without knowledge, or as if eyes could be of any use without light. Man, according to all geological evidence, has been slowly ascending from a very low stage of civilisation according to the Paradisaical legends, he must have been a demi-god. His degeneration is assumed to be the result of a crime, which by its very nature, would have led him up to a higher standard of knowledge,—to be like God himself, according to the assertion of the Bible. Evil is introduced as the result of a contest between an occult agent, whose origin is not mentioned, whose existence is therefore supposed to have been co-eternal with that of the Creator. No mention is made of the general corruption introduced by the Fall; this being a later deduction, made by the Christian Church from the Hebrew Scriptural view improved upon by St. Paul, and warmly inculcated afterwards by St. Augustine's awful theory of

eternal damnation for all infidels and unchristian children including those who perish in their mothers' wombs. The Genesis record does not teach that through Adam's and Eve's transgression the moral nature of the whole mankind has been perverted. As man is a free agent, it is entirely impossible that he should be punished for the acts which have been perpetrated by his forefathers. Punishment can only be meted out to responsible agents. The new-born infant, a thousand St. Augustine notwithstanding, cannot be made to account for a transgression his forefathers are alleged to have been guilty of, thousands of years before.

The transmission of the original sin through Adam's posterity, besides being intrinsically absurd, cannot for a moment be entertained if we accept the hypothesis formulated by the Encyclopaedists in the last century and lately defended by Agassiz, one of the most eminent naturalists of the present age,—that the human species cannot have originally descended from one single pair. The facts on which this hypothesis rests are reducible to the structural, the integumental, and the climatic and geographical differences which widely separate the various families of the human kind. These differences are held to be so characteristic and fundamental as to render it impossible that all men should have descended from one primitive pair, especially when the biblical chronology since the creation of Adam to the present day is accepted.

The structural differences that separate the negro from the white man, and who differ in the shape and size of the skull, in the edges of the jaw or maxillary bones, and in the development of the fingers, and greater length of web. Dr. Knox maintains that the negro is no more a white man than an ass is a horse or a zebra. The integumental differences relate to colour. As pictorial representations of negroes have been found on the most ancient monuments, and it is known that the white race takes a long period of time and acclimation to assume the negro colour, the narrow and receding forehead and other characteristics so prominent in the inhabitants of the Dark Continent, it has been reasonably inferred that they constitute completely distinct species. To this may be added the climatic and geographical differences. It is unquestionable that there are men whose are adapted or who adapt themselves only to certain zones and to whom a change to opposite climates is generally fatal. Although this may be explained by the fact that climatic differences are generally brought about by atmospheric influence, and that certain men have become accustomed to certain zones through long residence, still the fact of their appearance in extreme zones has not been explained by either history or archaeology. Whence came the primitive inhabitants of Mexico who flourished four ages before the discovery of America? Whence came the inhabitants of the antipodes to the alleged centre of creation of man? Fossil remains of man are found in America, in Australia and other parts of the unknown world, in layers as old as those in which the remains of the tertiary man are found in Europe. If mankind issued from one pair so recently as 6,000 years ago, how could their remains be found imbedded in the crust of the earth belonging to the antediluvial period in Europe, which has been demonstrated to date back a quarter of a million of years? Then there are geographical differences to be taken into consideration. How before the very invention of navigation, could men have crossed over to America, or Australia, or the Pacific Islands? If we suppose that the old and the new worlds were then connected by dry land, we are still at a loss to account for the appearance of primitive men in the numerous islands scattered over the expanse of the sea.

The doctrine of the plurality of centres of creation has been strongly opposed by scientists who aimed at reconciling the Bible with the phenomena of Nature. The doctrine has, so far, remained a mere hypothesis, for a few facts are adduced to demonstrate the probability of the contrary opinion, viz. that of the unity of the species. We are indebted to Dr. Bachman (quoted by Ragg) for the following marks of unity:—"That all the varieties evidence a complete and minute correspondence in the number of teeth, and 208 additional bones contained in the body. That in the peculiarities in the shedding of the teeth, so different from all other animals, they all correspond. That they all possess the same erect stature. That they are perfectly alike in the articulation of the head with the spinal column. That they all possess two hands. That there is universally an absence of the inter-maxillary bone. That they all have teeth of equal length. That they all have smooth skins on the body, and heads covered with hair. That all the races, have the same number and arrangement of muscles in every part of the body, the digestive and all other organs. That they all possess organs of speech, and the power of singing. That they are all omnivorous, and capable of living on all kinds of food. That they possess a slower growth than any other animal, and are later in arriving at puberty. That in every race there is the same peculiarity in the physical constitution of the female, differing from all other mammals. That all the races have the same period of gestation, on an average produce the same number of young, and are subject to similar diseases. In which, most of all, they differ from every other creature,—that they all possess mental faculties, a conscience, and a hope of immortality."

These facts, and the basic similarity of many elements of language certainly point to a possible primitive unity of the human species. But Scripture itself seems to furnish proofs of the plurality of creation, or of the existence of other races of men either before, or simultaneously with the creation of Adam and Eve. There are a few passages in Genesis and in the other books of the Pentateuch which clearly lead to this inference. Chapter IV. of Genesis gives the birth of Adam and Eve's first sons, Cain and Abel; no daughter is registered as yet born. Cain kills Abel and the Lord says, in v. 10, "Cain is a murderer; what hast thou done? thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground." Cain replies, v. 12, "I shall come to pass, that every one that findeth me shall slay me." And the Lord "set a mark upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him." Cain then proceeds to dwell in the land of Nod, and "Cain knew his wife; and she conceived and bare Enoch; and he builded a city, after the name of his son, Enoch." (v. 17.) Who was Cain's wife? Who worked with Cain to build a city? Who were to be the slayers of Cain? To the first question it has been answered that Eve might have given birth to some daughter, not mentioned; whom Cain might have married. But in v. 12 it is distinctly stated that "Adam knew his wife again; and she bare a son, and called his name Seth: For God, said she, hath appointed me another seed instead of Abel, whom Cain slew." Is there a clearer proof that other women existed outside the Adamic circle? In Chapter V. it is again said in v. 4, "And the days of Adam after he had begotten Seth were eight hundred years; and he begat sons and daughters." If sons and daughters were born to Adam after Seth, and Cain took a wife, and built a city before the birth of Seth, are we not to infer the existence of men and women anterior to, or independent of, the first pair? If Cain feared that somebody might slay him, if God, as it were, on him to keep off islands murderers from



destroying him, and if he was to wander from the land of his parents—the only human beings then in existence—it must really be inferred that other men did exist besides his parents. Note also the incongruity of Cain building a city, when from the nature of the curse or judgment passed on him, he was to wander as a fugitive and a vagabond. Could he build a city by himself? It is only in v. 20—22 that the art of smithery is ascribed to the descendants of Cain. How could a city be built before the invention of smithery took place?

The other passage which indicates the existence of more men, or of other kind of men outside the Adamic race is Chap. vi. v. 1, 2 and 4, in which the sons of God are related to have taken wives from the daughters of men. Geddes (quoted by Bradlaugh) says:—"Who are those sons of the gods; or as the words will bear to be rendered, sons of God? Josephus, Philo, and the more early Christian fathers imagined that the sons of God were angels or aerial beings, who, charmed with the beauty of the daughters of men, found means to violate them; from which unions sprang a race of lawless giants, or heroes, who corrupted the earth. Although this idea has been exploded by more recent commentators it is not without plausibility. I mean, that it is very possible that the writer of Genesis may have had that belief. It seems to have been a prevalent opinion among the ancient nations, that the gods had occasionally carnal commerce with the human kind; and that from that commerce the greatest heroes sprang. Why may not a similar opinion have prevailed among the Hebrews? That it was common at the commencement of Christianity is clear from Josephus and Philo; and from the earliest Christian writers both Greek and Latin. They tell us that the sons of God were the posterity of holy Seth, and the daughters of men the posterity of wicked Cain; and that those associating with these produced a race of monsters, called giants, who corrupted the whole earth. One would expect such consequences rather from the wicked sons of Cain associating with the pious daughters of Seth; or, to preserve the Hebrew phraseology, from the sons of men violating the daughters of God. Besides, where is it said, and whence is it learned that the posterity of Cain were exclusively wicked, or that of Seth exclusively pious? This is taken for granted without the shadow of a proof. It remains one of the solutions of the difficulty, and that is to render *Ben Eadain* in the plural, to translate the sons of the gods, and to take these for the great ones of the earth, who, like Enos, assumed superior power and dominion over the little ones." Verses 4 repeats more emphatically the existence of these giants, and as it does not account for their origin, it may be inferred that they were men quite distinct from the Adamic centre of creation. "There were giants in the earth in those days; and also after that," Rask ("Hebrew Chronology," p. 47) on v. 4 and 5, urges, says Bradlaugh, that it is said almost in plain words, that there were other people than the Adamites, and another race or family. "To rule, at least, it is clear that the ancient population is here spoken of ('These are the heroes who were of old, men of renown'), among whom the Adamites dwelt and with whom they intermarried; just as in the ancient north, after the immigration of Odin, 'There was a great mingling of the people (says the Hevarasaga); the giants took to themselves wives from Manuclinn, but some married their daughters there.'"

Another passage may be found in the facility with which the sons and grandsons of Noah are alleged to have built cities after the flood—Gen. x. 1. "By these were the isles of the Gentiles divided in their lands; every one after his tongue, after their families in their nations." This is undoubtedly very trenchant proof that the Adamic creation was circumscribed within the Hebrew race, that the other men—the Gentiles—existed simultaneously or previous to the creation of Adam and Eve, and that the Deluge was essentially a partial cataclysm, a mere inundation which occurred in the land of the Adamites.

Taking all these facts into consideration it must be confessed that the doctrine of the original sin, apart from its intrinsic absurdity, has a great weight of extrinsic evidence against it.

(To be continued.)

## A FLORENTINE TRAGEDY.

A murder of such romantic interest and such terrible consequences took place in Florence on the 18th of December, says a correspondent of the London Times, that some account of it can scarcely be deemed without interest even for English readers. Tragedies as startling and as ghastly often occur all over Italy from the master-passion of jealous and baffled love, but their scenes are usually in a more humble and less cultured sphere of human life. In this instance the victim is a patrician lady of great beauty, of large wealth and of honorable name, the Countess Costa of Verona, and the scene of the murder was the cemetery chapel where her husband was buried four years ago. The Countess, a woman still attractive and lovely, with a tall and graceful figure, delicate features, brown eyes and chestnut hair, was left a widow with four children and a considerable fortune, admired and respected by all, and singularly happy in the circumstances of her life. Her husband, with her handsome children and her faithful little dog, was a familiar figure in the drives of the Capital. An Italian officer, Gaetano Boscherini, who was among the *amis de la maison* at the Casa Costa and who is believed to have been passionately in love with her before his departure for Massowah, on his return from Africa resumed his familiar intercourse with the family, and was consulted and employed by them in various matters of business. Later, however, he became dissatisfied with this position of trust and friendship, and made her repeated proposals of marriage, which the Countess refused, but refused in such a manner as to leave friendship still possible between them. It is always said to be a perilous task to change a lover into a friend, but she evidently believed that it was possible to retain a friend without allowing him to become a lover. For although she persistently repulsed the idea of a second marriage, she continued to receive Boscherini as before, and on the 18th of December, when he offered to accompany her to the chapel of San Miniato on the visit to her husband's tomb, which she was wont to pay every month, she allowed him to do so, telling her children that she would meet them later on at Guidice's banquet.

While the poor children waited there, happily chattering of the coming natal presents and festivities, their mother was assassinated by Boscherini in the mortuary chapel at San Miniato. The brute stabbed her with a knife, one thrust dividing the heart itself, another passing from the jugular vein on the left to the carotid artery on the right. He then shot himself with a revolver, blowing to pieces his face and head. That this frightful murder was premeditated is of course evident from the weapons employed. Whether the cause was the mere brutality of disappointed passion, or whether the desire to obtain possession of her wealth had been added to admiration of her person, or whether ancient jealousy of the husband whose memory she cherished, or present jealousy of some more favored suitor drove the fiend who killed her to his horrible vengeance will in all probability

never be known. Seldom has a more atrocious crime been imagined. The scene of the murder, the high hill which Michael Angelo called his *della villanella* and where the legends of the saints place the martyrdom of St. Minias, whom the panther spared, the glorious sylvan beauty around, where the last golden foliage of autumn still lingers among the deep green of ivy, and arbutus and cypress, the brilliant sunshine which fell that day on the white marbles, the glittering crosses, the many-colored mosaics, the old blown watch-tower of Michael Angelo brooding over all, with the white doves circling about it, down below in the city waiting children, ignorant of their loss, laughing and talking, full of the merriment of the season, wondering heedlessly why their mother tarried so long—all these circumstances and the accessories enhance an exceptionally tragic tale of passion and revenge.

## SOMETHING ABOUT CORSETS.

Strutt, who is a trustworthy authority on costumes, says ("English Dressing"): "Toward the conclusion of the fourteenth century women were pleased with a long waist, and, in order to produce that effect, they invented a strange disguise called a corse, or corset." The word corse appears at least as early as the thirteenth century, and in summary laws made early in the reign of Edward IV. wrought corsets and corselets worked with gold were restricted to certain classes of the female nobility. They appear, however, to have been worn by both sexes, and were usually quilted, having slips of whalebone between the quilting. Their breadth, together with the mode of fastening them by lacing, permitted of their being drawn very tight, and thus produced the slim waists referred to by various writers of that period. A French moralist (who wrote during the reign of Henry V. says: "My detestable vanity, ladies of rank now cause their robes to be made so tight in the waist that they can scarcely breathe in them, and so often suffer pain by it, in order to make their bodies small." "In the time of Queen Elizabeth," says Strutt, "the bodice was also used by men, though this custom, I believed, was never generally adopted." Pictures of some of the remarkable men of that time are represented with slim waists, which are presumably the result of such tight lacing. From that period up to our day corsets have been worn by women of England and of most other civilized nations. They combine in one the mummification, the atrophication, the zoster, the zona, etc., of the ladies of ancient Greece and Rome. The wearing of corsets is a gain to women is evident enough from the fact that they are worn under conditions in which the wearers are regardless of mere appearance. For instance, we may cite the working peasant women, unmarried as well as married, of France, Switzerland, the Tyrol, Austria and Hungary, etc., who wear stays during the performance of very laborious work, yet who, one could not suppose, would do this work if their stays interfered with their comfort or movements. Another example of the fact is illustrated by the very poor working women of our own nation, who, when obliged to sell their clothes, or when these hang about them in rags, still, as a rule, stick to the use of stays. Many other examples to the same effect might be given, showing that mere regard for appearances will not, as usually supposed, explain the widespread adoption by the women of our own time of corsets or of tightly bound sashes, as in the case, for instance, of the country-women of Spain.—"National Review."

## TO PROLONG LIFE.

BRAIN WEAR AND RAVAGES IN THE HUMAN FAMILY.

How to prolong human life is a question of personal interest to every man, and the duty of making an attempt to do so is one that particularly rests with the medical profession. When an individual has attained to full development and sound health—say at thirty years—the expectancy of life may be twenty years or thirty years; for the individual there are great risks, but with the aggregate of mankind such questions may be calculated with business-like accuracy. There are two great factors which concern the prolongation of a human life—the inheritance, and the conditions which make up a life history of the individual. The inheritance of longevity from one or both parents is a powerful factor, and one that carries great weight with life insurance offices. This is a more important factor than an infirmity of weakness, provided that the infirmity ailments be dependent upon temporary conditions of defective nutrition or conditions incident to the stages of development only. The late Emperor William and many other public men of great age and useful life, illustrate that a feeble youth may be followed by a robust and prolonged life. Even conditions of infantile marasmus may be followed by subsequent good development, as in the case of Sir Isaac Newton. We now proceed to speak of average people, for "a perfect man" can hardly be said to exist; we shall consider average people, especially as we see them in town life, and the special conditions we desire to note are the habits, diet and the wear of life. There is no doubt as to the importance of the habits of life affecting longevity; temperance in all things, in activity and restraint, in regularity in morning rising and in work, as well as in resting and in sleeping; uniform industry is as conducive to health as is regularity in diet. The acquisition of regularity in habits is largely due to early training, and in this way a wisely directed school discipline probably does much to form a sound and steadily acting nerve system, such as give the man a power of resisting adverse influences and prolonging physical health. From the period of infancy upward a sound and well-knit brain has much to do with the permanence of a healthy constitution. The relation of diet to longevity has often been discussed; we can only say here that the diet should be adapted, in quality, and in kind, to the work of the individual; while such articles as alcohol, tobacco and tea, if used at all, should be employed in moderation by those who wish for a stable constitution and prolonged life. Passing over such important considerations, as being familiar to most members of the profession, we come to the great outcome of the frictions of life which all must meet with more or less. The various factors at work, especially in a town life, make impressions on the brain which lead to fatigue and premature wear. The strong-brained individual may not be hurt thereby; the weaker man is exhausted by such constant impressions from without, and a second generation under such influences is likely to suffer, through loss of tone and vitality, in cell structures rather than in actual stature and measurement. City life naturally produces a rapid and constant succession of impressions and calls for constant exertion. The laws of sanitation and general hygiene must be carefully studied. It is very desirable to have a quietness in the bedroom; "brain work," and the necessity for proper ventilation as a means of maintaining mental energy is well known. It might teach brain wear in many offices if

electric lighting was substituted for gas illumination. Good digestion is essential to continued work with good lasting power. Late rising and a still more hurried luncheon and rush back to work, followed, at the conclusion of the day, by a heavy meal when the man is wearied, often tend to exhaustion, as the unavoidable pressure of business. A most rational refreshment after heavy brain work is to partake of light refreshments and then rest for half an hour before dinner, thus the power of digestion and social enjoyment are restored to the man. Probably the chief means of preparing a man to withstand the wear of business life is by a careful training, both physical and mental, before he enters upon the struggle and wear of business. One means of increasing the chances of longevity is by training the child wisely. Many a premature break down of health is due to that want of preliminary exercise which would not be neglected by the athlete without disaster.—*British Medical Journal*.

## To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir G. W. DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G., and LADY DES VŒUX.

A. MY SHERWIN, the distinguished PRIMA DONNA from COVENT GARDEN, H.R. MAJESTY'S CRISTAL PALACE, &amp;c., Supported by her ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, the 30th March, 1889.

GRAND REGIMENTAL COMMAND NIGHT.

Under the Patronage and in the presence of Col. FORBES-ROBERTSON and the Officers of the A. &amp; S. Highlanders. Donizetti's Romantic and Comic Opera in Two Acts.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, assisted by Members of the Band of the A. &amp; S. Highlanders, by kind permission of the Col. and Officers.

NOTICE.—Special C.V.s will leave the Peak at 8.30 and 8.45, and return at 11.30 and 12 P.M.

Owing to the great demand for Seats no Soldiers' Tickets will be sold at the doors.

MONDAY, the 1st April. By general request will be repeated Flotow's "MARTHA."

Reserved Seats can be booked in advance at Messrs. KELLY &amp; WALSH'S, Ltd., for any night of the Season.

Doors open at 8.30 to commence at 9 P.M. sharp. HUGO GOLITZ, Manager.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1889. [380]

EOTHEN MARK, L O D G E OF HONGKONG, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 30th inst. at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Hongkong, 30th March, 1889. [374]

## NOTICE.

THE NEXT MEETING of the LITERARY SOCIETY will be held at Bank Buildings, on MONDAY, April 1st, at 8.45 P.M. A paper will be read on "Sugar and its Refining" by Mr. A. RODGER. Hongkong, 30th March, 1889. [396]

FOR SHANGHAI. THE Steamship "NINGPO,"

Captain F. Schulz, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 1st April, at 3 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN &amp; Co., Hongkong, 30th March, 1889. [392]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI, AND KOBE. (Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co's Steamship

"THEERAN" will leave for the above places on THURSDAY, the 4th April, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 30th March, 1889. [3]

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SEVEN PER CENT. SILVER LOAN (E) OF 1886.

## FIFTH DRAWING.

INTEREST due and DRAWN BONDS of the LOAN will be payable at the Office of the Corporation on and after the 31st inst. Lists of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Undersigned. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents issuing the Loan, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 30th March, 1889. [395]

TO BE LET, (WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.) ONE LARGE GODOWN No. 134, Praya Central under Victoria Hotel Premises.

Apply to DORABJEE &amp; HINGKEE, Hongkong, 30th March, 1889. [394]

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that, owing to failure of Business, he will CLOSE his Shop in YAU YAN SAN HONG, Canton. All Persons having CLAIMS AGAINST him are requested to send them in at once to be Liquidated on the 4th April next. LUEN KING. Canton, 30th March, 1889. [393]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS, and LUMBER Always on Hand. L. MALLORY. Hongkong, 30th March, 1889. [396]

## Masonic.

VICTORIA CHAPTER, No. 525.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY NEXT, the 1st April, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited. Hongkong, 29th March, 1889. [390]

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 4th April, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 29th March, 1889. [391]

## Notices of Firms.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE.

FROM this date, and during the absence of Mr. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE from the Colony, Mr. GEORGE LOMER TOMLIN has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company. P. RYRIE, Chairman. Hongkong, 16th March, 1889. [341]

NOTICE.

WE have this day opened a Branch of our establishment in Hongkong in the HONG OF SWEE CHEANG ENG, No. 48, Bonham Strand West, under the Management of Mr. ONG YEW-TIN, who will sign for the Firm. MALCAMPO &amp; Co. Amoy, 16th March, 1889. [395]

## To be Let.

TO LET, NO. 2 MORRISON HILL; entry 1st April. Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13 Praya Central. Hongkong, 25th February, 1889. [352]

TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. NOS. 1, 2 and 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central. Hongkong, 14th March, 1889. [129]

TO BE LET.

A FIRST-FLOOR FLAT (Furnished or Unfurnished) in Blue Buildings for 6 months, from May 1st. Apply to Messrs. HOLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co., Ice House Lane. Hongkong, 27th March, 1889. [387]

TO LET.

AT the Peak, "LA HACIENDA," formerly occupied by Sir George Philipps. Apply to H. N. MODY, Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [3]

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS." Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS &amp; Co. Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [113]

## Intimations.

THE FUNJION AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FUNJION AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April next, at 4.30 O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be consequently convened.

RESOLUTION.

That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of \$600,000 legally current in the Colony of Hongkong by the creation of 20,000 New Shares of \$30 each. Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the Meeting sanctioning the increase of Capital, all New Shares shall be offered to the Members registered on the day of the confirmation of the resolution in proportion to existing Shares held by them, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of Shares to which the Member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted will be deemed to be declined, and after the expiration of such time or on the receipt of an intimation from the Member to whom such notice is given that he declines to accept the Shares offered, such Shares shall be dealt with by the Directors in their discretion. Dated the 22nd day of March, 1889. By Order of the Board, A. O. GOURDIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE at Mr. BOHMS, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Good accommodation for Families and single parties. Moderate charges. P. BOHM.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Information given of Situations offered and of suitable applicants for Situations.

WANTED by a Young Englishman, employment in an office in Hongkong or outport. Hongkong, 18th March, 1889. [352]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUGH, MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality. ENGLISH and AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWNS. Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114]

## Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, No. 135.

THE following is published for general information. By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary. Hongkong, 19th March, 1889.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

ALTERATION OF LIGHT, HONGKONG.

ON and after the 1st day of May, 1889, the Light exhibited at GREEN ISLAND will show as follows:—

WHITE from S. by E. &amp; E. through East to N.W.

RED between S. by E. &amp; E. and S.W. &amp; W. (Bearings are magnetic and taken from Seaward).

The remaining portion of the whole circle is obscured by the Island itself.

The illuminating apparatus is fixed dioptric of the fourth order, elevated 60 feet above the sea. R. MURRAY RUMSEY, Ret.-Com., R.N., Harbour Master, &amp;c. Hongkong, 19th March, 1889. [382]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$450,000. PAID UP CAPITAL 1250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. BELL-IRVING, Chairman. Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. Mr. E. A. SOLOVON. Mr. S. J. MOSES. Mr. S. C. MICHAELSEN. Mr. G. E. NOBLE. Mr. LEE SING. Mr. POON FONG.

BANKERS. THE HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE objects for which this Company is formed are to transact in the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies the purchases and sales of Property, to advance monies on Mortgage, to undertake the Management and Agency of Estates, and generally to carry on any business in connection with Landed Property.

The fullest information can be had on application at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

ALEXANDER LEVY, Secretary (pro tem.) Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 20th March, 1889. [368]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company required to be held within four months after registration will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Victoria Building, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 6th April next, at 12 o'clock Noon.

And Notice is further given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same place, on the same day, at 12.15 o'clock p.m., when the following Special Resolutions will be proposed, viz:—

1.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of \$5,000,000 by the issue of 25,000 New Shares of \$100 each, on which New Shares a First Call of \$50 per Share shall be paid as hereinafter provided, and the balance of \$50 per Share shall be payable in such amounts at such times, and on such conditions as the Board may determine; and that the Board be authorised to issue such New Shares at such a premium (not exceeding \$50 per cent.) as it may think fit, such premium to be paid on Allotment.

2.—That of such New Shares 12,500, or (as the case may be) a number comprising, or equivalent to, One New Share for every complete number of two existing shares, be offered to the persons who on the 2nd day of May, 1889, shall be the registered shareholders of the existing shares, in the proportion of one new share for every complete number of two existing shares, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of new shares which each such registered Shareholder shall be entitled to take up, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted in writing, will be deemed to be not accepted. The First Call of \$50 on every such accepted share shall be paid at the time of acceptance, and all such non-accepted shares, and also the remainder (if any) of the said 12,500 New Shares, shall be disposed of in such a manner, at such times, and on such conditions as the Board may determine.

3.—That the remaining 12,500 new shares be offered to the Public in such a manner, at such times, and on such conditions as the Board may determine, but so that the First Call of \$50 per Share on these remaining 12,500 shares shall be paid on Application.

4.—That all premium on the said New Shares be carried to the Reserve Fund mentioned in Article No. 98 of the Company's Articles of Association.

ALEXANDER LEVY, Secretary (pro tem.) Hongkong, 27th March, 1889. [385]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD CALL OF TEN DOLLARS per Share is due on the 2nd day of April, 1889, as per Article No. 33 of the Company. Shareholders will please pay the amount due upon their Shares to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

By Order, A. G. GORDON, Secretary. Hongkong, 12th March, 1889. [320]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR, 1888.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1888, in order that the Distribution of Bonus may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th day of March instant will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., General Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Limited. Hongkong, 1st March, 1889. [376]

## Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE of \$100,000 in \$50 \$6 per cent. Mortgage Debentures of \$50 each, to be paid off on or before the 19th April, 1889, (as provided by the Debentures and the conditions endorsed thereon) of which the sum of \$300,000 is offered to the Public.

Applications from the Public are invited for the above \$300,000 in \$50 per cent. per Annum Mortgage Debentures of \$50 each.

These Debentures are issued in order to provide funds for paying off existing Mortgages, amounting to \$200,000, for the erection and completion of the New Wing of the Hotel, and for other purposes of the Company, and they will be charged (as provided by the Debentures and the Conditions endorsed thereon) upon the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 3, Marine Lot No. 5, and the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 7, and the entire block of buildings thereon, being the whole of the Company's valuable landed Property and buildings situate, as is well known, in the business centre of the City.

Each Debenture will be issued at par for the sum of \$50 payable to Bearer, and will carry interest from the 19th April, 1889, at the rate aforesaid, payable half-yearly, on the 19th October and the 19th April, on presentation at the Office of the Company.

The Debentures will be redeemable by drawings as follows: \$100,000 on the 19th April, 1891; \$150,000 on the 19th April, 1893, and the remaining \$150,000 on the 19th April, 1895.

Tenders for the above \$300,000 must be accompanied by a cheque for the full amount tendered for, including premium (if any). No tender under par will be accepted. Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Secretary.

Tenders must be addressed to ROBERT LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, and sent to the Office in the Hotel not later than 4 O'CLOCK P.M. on FRIDAY, the 12th day of April, 1889, after which the tenders will be opened. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for Hotel Debentures."

No cheque will be cashed until allotment has been made. If no allotment is made to any applicant his cheque will be returned to him, but without interest, and where the number of Debentures allotted to any applicant is less than the number applied for by him the surplus will be returned to him.

The Debentures offered to the Public will be allotted pro rata to the highest Tenderers.

The Form of Debenture can be seen at the Office of Messrs. WOTTON and DRACON, the Company's Solicitors, No. 35, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

By Order, R. LYALL, Secretary. Hongkong, 21st March, 1889. [386]

## Dr. Knorr's

ANTIPYRINE.

(Protected by Royal Letters Patent.)

AN APPROVED REMEDY IN ALL CASES OF HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, SICKNESS, RHEUMATIC ATTACKS, NEURALGIA, HOOPING-COUGH, &amp;c.

Dose—5 to 10 grains for Adults.

Sold by all Chemists in tins. Every tin bears the name of the inventor, Dr. KNORR.

The Public are requested to ask expressly for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—FARBWERKE VORM. MEISTER, LUCIUS &amp; BRUNING, HOECHST-ON-MAIN, GERMANY.

Sole Agents in Hongkong and China—JUSTUS LEMKE &amp; Co. Hongkong 14th March, 1889. [330]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondent, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE &amp; Co., 35, Rue Lafayette, Paris, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this Journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE &amp; Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers. Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company would desire their Customers who are suffering from bad light or defective burners, to notify the same to the Undersigned, and steps will be taken with all possible despatch to remedy the defects pointed out.

Upon Application, and where required, ordinary gas burners



